Approved For Release 2001/09/08 CARDPB 00709R000400070262-2

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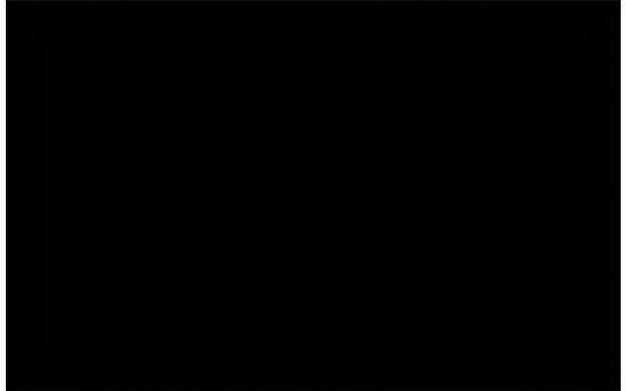
15 September 1919

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SUBJECT: H. PITELIZATION GUITS OF FUREIGN SPHWICE

1. The writer twosy discussed the general application of the foreign Service impulations, in regard to payment of hospitalization charges for personnal overseas, with Hr. Regis Welthers, Administrative Officer for the Sedic 1 Breach of the Foreign Service. The pertinent issuance is Foreign Service Fersonnal Circular No. 2 issued arch 21, 1919.

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J. these it is established that the injury or illness commend while the exployed was everseas and is not subject to any of the expectations I diented above, the main eritarion for reinbursement apparently decades upon whather or not the disability was serious enough to require trustment in a hospital or clinic. This, of course, assumes a normal standard. For instance, hospital facilities in certain areas by be so insdepnate that the exployee's health would actually be just and in the recessity for hespital treatment is gained on the receiver in the light of medical developments (thus while it was comen practice in the past, and acceptable now in that takes, lade in a hospital). The two main grounds for rejections are;

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- (a) The disability is trivial and does not require treat-
 - (b) The disability was inpured in the United States.

to policy of the Foreign Service to pay all claims, and the burden of proof was not on the individual to support the claim but on the Foreign Service to challenge it. In the light of their past experience they found it more practicable to approach the matter in this faction in view of:

- (a) Economy, and
- (b) Possible projudice to an isolated individual
- 5. Some claims, of course, are naturally borderline cases and in considering them they r view the following factors;
 - (a) Thether the disability was of a nature emissis to a particular area;
 - (b) Whether adequate madical advice was available; and
 - (c) Whother adequate sadical supplies and facilities occurs be furni hed; and
 - (d) The ther any recent change in station involved a marked variation in climate; and
 - (e) Whether there was any psychological strain wen the applyed resulting from living abroad or the nature of his duties.
- 6. Although all related and measonable uponess of the exployee are paid for treatment in the heapital, including that immediately prior and lost, they did not authorize relabureement or payment for treatment at home except in an emergency. Compensation for loss in pay is obtained in rare cases under the Federal Hapleyees Compensation Act, and, to test extent, it is supplementary to the Foreign Service Regulations.
- 7. A lication of their regulations by the Foreign Service is for more londent than the approach of the Sureau of Employees' Concention under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. In essence, the Foreign Service simply requires the employee to be abroad at the time the disability occurred, whereau under imployees Compensation, the disability and the of a more or less abnormal nature occurring in the scope of the employee's employeest. The most liberal benefits to employees would be obtained by applying the foreign Service impleyees Compensation Act for claims which are of a trivial nature and not recognized by the Foreign Service.